Employment for Invalid Soldiers in is well known that the reorganization of a demoral-ized army requires even more military skill and spirit Hospital.

THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND. The reports that the Rebels are making prepara dose to eracuate Richmond, or have seriously reneed their army in Virginia, are discredited by the Gevernment, as well as by Gen. Hooker. There are, however, facts going to show that Gen. Lee, so knowing on what line to expect an attack by the National forces, is distributing his own troops so as be able to concentrate them more readily at the point of danger, and that he has strengthened the claim at Petersburg by reënforcing it from the amy on the Rappahannock. BPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING DESERTERS.

Describers from the army will find it for their ad-

Descretes from the army with manage to read the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ASJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WARNINGTON, March 24, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.—Commandors of regments, battalions not included in regiments, independent companies or batteries and detachments, and all persons in the military service commanding or controlling commissioned officers or enlisted men a special or detached service, will report upon the last day of each month to Col. James B. Fry. Provost-Marshal General of the United States, at Washington, D. C., the names of all deserters from their respective commands who have deserted since their last report or who have not previously been reportant. These reports will be made in the form of descriptive lists setting forth, in the case of each description, place of birth, residence, occupation, place of emistment, date of last payment, amount of emistment, date of last payment, amount of scription, place of birth, residence, occupation, place of emistment, date of last payment, amount of bounty due, date and place of descrition, and the place where he can probably be found, with such other remarks as may be pertunent in the matter, or may aid in the arrest and punishment of the offender. Where no descritons have taken place during the mosth, the regular form of descriptive lists will be forwarded, and the fact will be noted upon it. The lists will in all cases be made in duplicate—one copy will be forwarded direct to the Provost-Marshal General, and the other through the ordinary military channels to the Adjutant-General, at Washington, who will refer the same to the Provost-Marshal tar channels to the Adjutant-General, at Washington, who will refer the same to the Provost-Marshal
General. When lists are rendered by Surgeons, one
copy will be sent direct to the Provost-Marshal
General, and the duplicate through the regular
dannel to the Surgeon-General, who will refer the
same to the Provost-Marshal General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SUMNER.

Chief announces the death of Gen. Summer:

WAS DEPARTMENT, ADDITANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 71.—With profound regret the General-in-Chief announces the decease of Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, United States Army, at Syracus, N. Y., on the 21st instant. Gen. Sumner entered the army in March, 1819, and it was his fortnee to be connected with all the stirring military events which occurred throughout the long period of his service. His indomitable energy and high-toned military spirit impelled him always to seek assignment to duty in the field. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican battles. Subsequently he commanded the Department of New-Mexico, and directed important camplings against the restless tribes within its limits, the commencement of the Rebellion, being then a Colonel of Cavalry, he was appointed Brigadier-General in the army, and was then ordered to command on the Pacific Coast. His last urgent entresty, before departing to that distant station, was that he if the Capital. His ardent patriotism and fire would not permit him to rest until he called, and assigned to a high command in the of the Potomac. The name of Sumner is de with nearly every fierce struggle in which my has been engaged, and every rage of its will perpetuate the fame of this noble soldier. and the Department of Missouri. While on the way to St. Louis to enter upon this important command, he who had escaped the dangers of so many utles fell suddenly a victim to disease. The refets of the whole army go with him. He will be immited and remembered, not for his soldierly taits alone, but for his generous and counteous bearing, the offspring of a true and noble nature. As appropriate military honors to the memory of the eccased General, the several posts within the Department of Missouri will fire thirteen minute guns, wantercing at 12 o'clock m., and display the natural flag at half staff from the same hour until suns, the day fiext after the receipt of this order.

By resmand of Missouri Will fire thirteen minute guns, the day fiext after the receipt of this order.

By resmand of Missouri Will fire this counter.

MONOTED OFFICERS TO REMAIN WITH THEIR OLD COMMANDS.

General Order No. 70 from the War Departmen mee that general and other officers newly penote that general and other others believed, eating on duty in their respective departments or amies, and be assigned to duty by the commanders ferred.

Col. NEVINS RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND. Col. D. J. Nevins, 62d New-York, who was sen-tered to be cashiered, has been restored to his com-land.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INVALID SOLDIERS. A general order, No. 69 of the War Depart season order, No. 09 of the War Department, provides that at every United States General Hospital the feeble and wounded men and the for field duty, but not entirely dishlad, instead of being discharged, will be organsed and mustered in detachments under the charge of the officers acting as military commanders, who will assign men to them from time to time on the sports of the surgeons in charge of hospitals.
From these invalid detachments the military comsanders will make details for provest, hospital, and the necessary guards; for clerks, hospital attend-the necessary guards; for clerks, hospital attend-the, nurses, cooks, and other "extra duty" men. boald any of the men become fit for duty with hair regiments, they will be immediately sent to

A CORRECTION

A maprint occurred in the paragraph printed in manay's Transusse, which read as if the business the First Auditor, instead of that of the Third latter (for whom additional clerks are authorized that yet appointed), was behindhand.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Gen. Hooker has, in the opinion of all who ar retent and have had opportunities to judge, adjachieved a military encous equal to a brit-sictory in reorganizing the army in point of a well as in all other respects. This is adeven by those Generals who have been noted hment to Gen. McClellan, and who bethat it was impossible to restore the military but it was impossible to restore the removal. under orders of the Se Set Williams for one-formerly McClellan's be a paroled prisoner.

New-Work The Tribute, The Siege of Vicksburg. The Siege of Vicksburg. The Siege of Vicksburg. Run the Blockade.



Vol. XXII No. 6.861

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Adjutant-General, now the Adjutant-General of Hooker-declares that he never, before the present time, understood what genuine organization is. It is well known that the reorganization of a demoral- A Very Large and Enthusiastic Assemblas

than the winning of a battle. THE INTERNAL REVENUE APARTMENTS. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to have a spacious suite of apartments in the west wing of the Treasury, of which several rooms will be ready for occupation within a fortnight.

ROOMS FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S CLERKS. The newly-appointed clerks in the Quartermaster General's Bureau are to occupy rooms in the two houses adjoining Winder's building, the present quarters of Gen. Meigs, with which they communi

te. Their desks will be ready this week. MINERALS FROM NEBRASKA TERRITORY, The Commissioner of the General-Land Office has eccived from Aurora, Esmeralda Co., N. T., a num-

No. 1. Rich gold rock, Esmeraida, No. T. No. 2. Rich sold rock, Esmeraida, N. T. No. 3. Chnober, from near Mono Lake, No. 4. Coal, from near done Lake, No. 4. Coal, from near cast branch of Walker, mantille.

ities.

5. Salt, in abundance, 30 miles east of Aurora.

6. Aloro, in large quantities, pure and white.

7. Pennice Stone, of an excellent quality, found on the side of Moro Lake, in large quantities.

8. Rose quartz.

9. Lime rock, near Mono Lake: Curious-shaped speci, ten feet from the surface, in the rock, resembling cora

funds in bank, are exempt from stamp duty. Pawnlibratry was acknowledged first by the comn of Major General of Volunteers, and then
brevet of Major-General on his army commisleaving been relieved from duty with the
of the Potomac, at his own request, after the
of Fredericksburg, he was assigned to comof Fredericksburg, he was assigned to comof Fredericksburg, he was assigned to comduty of five cents. Whenever the receipt of an in-surance agent, or broker, as compensation for services into the contents of his pockets, be found himself in any one year, he is liable to assessment for a

under the amended Excise law. MEMORIAL FROM WORKINGMEN OF ENGLAND. The Government has received an official copy of the memorial of the Leeds Workingmen's Institute

to the people of America. It is as follows: The members of the Leeds Workingmen's Institute have heard with a pleasure which they cannot
readily describe of the contribution lately made by
the people of America toward the relief of their distressed fellow-laborers in Lancashire.
This act of sympathy, so spontaneous and so generous, has excited throughout the country the warmest feelings of gratitude.
The thanks of the nation at large will be conveved to the people of America through other and

The thanks of the nation at large will be conveyed to the people of America through other and more appropriate channels; but the workingmen of Leeds can at least bear witness to the feeling which has been aroused in a large section of their country by this instance of good will on the part of the American people. In justice, no less to their order than to themselves, they venture to give expression to that feeling in the present address.

And, in the first place, they beg to offer their most bearty thanks to those who have so gracefully ministered to the wants of a nation, connected, indeed, with themselves by blood, by language, and by laws, but of late toe much estranged from them by political differences.

by political differences.

They cannot but remember that this assistance is rendered at a time which makes it particularly valuable as a token of sympathy, when other claims, which might well have been considered paramount,

are pressing upon the American people.

They would gladly add in the words of kindness an assurance that, however the Governments of the two countries have differed, and may still differ, on questions of international or domestic policy, the hearts of their inhabitants are not yet covered, that the people of America and the people of England feel themselves bound together by stronger ties than political alliances can furnish, or than political differences can break. They earnestly hope that such distress as has latterly been feit by the working people of Lancachiro may never be experienced by any of those whom they address; but should the time ever unhappily strive in which such help as has now been afforded might be acceptably returned, by none would such assistance be more eagerly offered than by the workingmen of England.

On behelf of the Leede Werkingmen's Institute,

Leeds, Feb. 12, 1803.

DARNTON LUPTON, Pres.

On behalf of the Leeds Workingmen's Institute,
Leeds, Feb. 12, 1803. DARNTON LUPTON, Pres.
THE GREEK FIRE.

Mr. G. Rush Duer, one of the patentees of the Liquefied and Solidified Greek Fire," gave a private exhibition last night in the presence of the President of the United States, Gen. Martindale, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox and others. The Rebels will soon have an opportunity of judging of its efficiency.

Another Traitor Caught. Capt. Jabez C. Rich of Gorham, Me., formerly of the United States Marine Corps, now in Rebel Marine Corps, was arrested in Gorbam to-day, and conveyed to Fort Proble by Provost Marshal Elliott, under orders of the Secretary of War. He claims to THE UNION MASS MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

-Patriotic Resolutions Adopted, and Speeches Made.

Washington, Teesday, March \$1, 1863.

The public meeting, under the auspices of the City
Council, held this afternoon and to-night, was in the highest degree enthusiastic. The Hall of Repreentatives was crowded to its utmost caracity, and the lobbies leading to the doors both of the galleries and the floor were througed by those who could not obtain even standing room inside. All the heads of the naval bureaus, and other naval officers, together with a fair representation of the nilitary, occupied prominent seats. A large number of ladies were in

prominent seats. A large number of ladies were in the dense assembly.

The Mayor of Washington, who presided, said, in his opening speech, that Washington had always been true to the Constitution and the laws, and would over be found loyal to the Government.

The Marine Band was in attendance, and per-

The Marine Band was in attendance, and performed during intervals.

The resolutions rend to the meeting in the name of the people of Washington, swear allegiance to the Great Republic, one and indivisible; that they will rally around the constituted authorities, come life or death, while any traitor, North or South, dares plot sedition, flaunt a flag or fire a gun; while New-England is not left out in the cold, South Carolina and all the other Gulf States are to be plucked as fire-battle is fought and won; to parley with treason is to dismember the nation. There is no middle ground for half-way men to stand upon; it is liberty or treason; liberty or bondage; democracy or despotism. They tender to President Lancoln and his Administration their confidence and admiration for stemming the tide of treason and allaying dissension at home, and holding at bay the friends of treason abroad, and striking at Slavery, which is the mainstay of the Rebellion—acts deserving the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God; declaring they will sustain our brothern in arms by sea and land; that they never will despair of the American Union, &c.

Alderman Sargeant offered additional resolutions, to the effect that there are two classes of persons in this city, loyal and disloyal; those who are determined.

The maintained this was a struggle for free government. He maintained this was a time cause of the provided to the President, it was in the content of the writ of habeas corpus, for in Washington, as well as other places, there are traitors, and it was a duty to put them out of the way.

He argued that the Rebels do not want a compromise. They had already rejected it. They wanted usurgation, rebellion, and monarchy. We wanted usurgation, rebellion of the first provided that the Rebels law the Rebellion of the Constit

missi to it. Guesta is lead, with quarts and sulpharshs of tree missi of it. Guesta, which appears to have been melled so as to the missi of the constitution of the transparent, found to 10 feet down in the receive, in large, thin, curious shaped pieces.

The confederate Secretary of State, to the things of the confederate Secretary of State, to the things of the Confederate Secretary of State, to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, the Confederate Commissioner to St. Peterburg, has lately come into the possession of our Government. It above the project of the confederate secretary of state, to the confederate secretary of state, to the confederate of the confederate secretary of state, to the confederate of the confederate secretary of state, to the confederate of the Confederate secretary of state, to the confederate of the Confederate secretary of state, to the confederate of the Confederate secretary of state, to the confederate of the African slave-trade.

Mr. Benjamin says Lamar is well aware how firmly fixed in their Constitution is the policy of the Confederate of the United States at European Courts of "their intention to change their Constitution as soon as pance is restored, and of authorizing the importation of slaves from Africa."

If, therefore, Mr. Lamar should find, in his Intercourse with the Constitution of the Confederate States at every proper effort to remove them; and, if an attempt is made to introduce into any trenty which he may be charged with negotiating, stipulations on the protection of the Confederate States. In other words, no power is delegated to the Confederate Government over this subject. In the constitution of the Confederate States. In other words, no power is delegated to the Confederate Government over this subject. In the constitution of the Confederate States. In other words, no power is delegated to the Confederate Government over this subject. In the constitution of the Confederate States. In other words, no power is delegated to the Confederate Government over this subject. In

into the contents of his pockets, be found himself in the condition of the clergyman, who took to the church the wrong sermon. The substance of the paper was, however, that action and general rule should express the sentiments of a military man, rather than words. He (Foote) did not stand here as a politician in the party sense of the term. He had never voted in a Presidential election since the death of the old Whis party. He had always been called a conservative man, but always sufficiently progressive to keep up with the wants of the service, and to mest evils just in proportion as they increased in magnitude. And such is now the case. We must use shell, shrapnel, round shot, and grape, to crush forever the tremendous evil now upon us. He was in favor, and he believed he could say of his brother officers, they would fight as heroically their own States as they would a foreign foe, should they be engaged in rebellion. He would fight his own State of Connecticut if she attempted to withdraw from the Union. He was happy to find this sentiment so well received by the audience. Although he had not had the honor of voting for the President, he had full confidence in his integrity and wisdom. No President, King, or Emperor ever had so many difficulties with which to contend. He trusted there was no man so base as to shrink back in this time of trial and trouble. The officers of the navy, and he might say the same of the officers of the navy, can be depended upon. They will rally round the Government, and ander no circumstances will they shrink from duty. They consider their lives and sacred honor embarked in this cause, and they will never give it up. He concluded by rejocing that the President had issued a proclamation recommending a day of fusting, humiliation and prayer, saying: "My friends, God bless you, and let no disloyal sentiment proceed from the mouth of any one who enters this temple of liberty." His speech was applauded throughout.

A quartet club sang, in full spirit, "Hall to one Beautiful Land."

The

The Hon. David K. Carter, Chief Justice, of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, said he inaugurated, as the first rule of this new Court, that every man who appeared in it as attorney must bow his knee in allegiance to the sovereignty of the United States. No loyal man shall be punished for that reason, and no traitor shall ever go unpunished. As Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court he arranged Jeff. Davis as a traitor against the civilization of the mineteenth century, and not only a traitor against progress, but in behalf of despotism. He maintained the prosecution of the war has met with over whelming success; and in the course of his remarks said, at the imanguration of Mr. Lincoln he had some doubts whether the immense multitude would not part in blood. The previous Administration had been demoralized, and the national resources wasted. Ms. Lincoln found nothing but a miserable superannated old man, who was better fitted for the annuated old man, who was better fitted for the gallows than the Presidential chair, and who had been surrounded by trattors. We must fight for the troumpt of liberty, or die the slaves of despotism. There is no such word as peace, cry as the enemies

There is no such word as peace, cry as the enemies of the country will.

The Hon. Hornce Maynard of Tennessee paid a compliment to the loyalty of the City of Washington. Every workingman there was for the Union and the fing. He asked a citizen how it was with the wealthier classes, men of talent and education. He would not give the gentleman's answer, but leave it to the audience to answer for themselves. What was true of Washington, was true of Baltimore, Nachville, St. Louis, the two principal towns of

Kentucky, and was uniformly true of the entire region of the South. The men who labor are in favor of good government. It is the old contest repeated; the snatching of power from the many to place it in the hands of the few. It is for the entire country to say whether our liberties shall be taken away, or whether we shall maintain them to the last extremit.

be taken away, or whether we shall maintain them to the last extremity.

He could not say how long the war would last—weeks, months, or years—but let it last till the principles of free government, the government of the people, is established beyond peradventure or attempt at overthrow, so firmly established that no power can again venture to shake it.

The great good is to result from success, the great evil to result from disastrous overthrow. He, too, was warmly applauded. The Hon. Andrew Johnson was received with prolonged applause. He said he two years ago proclaimed in the Scuate the object of the Southern traitors was to establish an aristocracy, and was then met by denunciation, not by argument.

Journed.

There was also a large assemblage in the Sensi Chamber. Speeches were made by Gen. Martindal the Hon. Mr. Maynard, Admiral Foote, and other

PROM THE ARMY OF THE POTO

Gen. Howard in Command of Sigel's Corps -The Roads Broken up Again by the Storm-Corn Ment for such as desire it.

pecial Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribona. Washington, Tuesday, March 31, 1682. Your Special Correspondent telegraphs the follow-

ing, dated:
Grs. Cover's Hrandgrarters, Tuesday, March 31, 1863.
Major-General Howard, commanding Second Division Couch's Corps, has been assigned temporarily to the command of the Eleventh, Sigel's Corps. Gen.
Gibbon is assigned to command of Howard's Divis-

Recent rains and the snow storm of last night, the roads in a very bad condition. Col. J. T. Owen has been appointed Brig.-General

The Commissary Department is issuing corn mea

Capture and Recapture of Point Pleasant.
WHERLIFF, Va., Tuesday, March 31, 1863.
A telegram to Gov. Pierpout says, yesterday 700 Rebels, under Gen. Jenkins, captured Point Pleasant, Va. The town was subsequently recaptured and the Rebels driven back, with a loss of 12 killed and 14 prisoners. Our loss was one killed and one

From Fortress Monroe, Foarans Monroe, Monday, Mar Refugees from Rebeldom and deserte Rebel army are almost daily coming into our lines at Suffolk and Yorktown, and giving themselves up. Generally, the deserters bring their arms and equip

ments with them. early evacution of Richmond, though it is inten to be accomplished by a slow and sure process.

One entire division of the Rebel army arrived

Richmond last Tuesday (as is supposed) to protect the Rebels from any attack that may be made while the evacuation is taking place.

The Rebels have already commenced to ren their large guns, and also their machinery from the machine-shops at Richmond to Chattanoogs.

Yourvews, Monday, March 30, 1863.

Yesterday morning about 100 Rebel infantry stole

past our pickets in front of Williamsburg, and quietly occupied the place before daybreak. A dawn their cavalry in front attacked our pickets who fell back upon the town. Here the infantry fired upon them, killing two and wounding five They finally cut their way through and escaped to Fort Magruder except eight or nine who were made

Our force numbered about 40; those of the enem about 300. Before our rechforcements came up the enemy seized whatever they could, and made good

their escape.

There has been a number of night alarms Gloucester Point the past week, but no engagements

Military Matters in Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, March 31, 1883. Major-Gen. Herron has been assigned to the con mand of the Army of the Frontier. He will leave for South-West Missouri to-day to assume command It is understood the divisions of this army will be speedily concentrated for an important expedition against the enemy. Gens. Vandever and Orme have been ordered to report to Gen. Herron. Gen Biunt's district is extended South to the Arkansa River, and embraces the western tier of counties of Missouri and Arkansas. The district of South-West Missouri has been extended to the Arkansas River. Gen. Schotield in command.

From San Francisco-The Secession

Movement.

Ban Francisco, Tuesday, March 31, 1863 nothing new concerning the threaten emonstration by Secessionists on the Mare Island Navy-Yard and Benecia Arsenal. The public are informed of no circumstance which warranted the alarm manifested by the authorities, although all recommend the disposition to take every precaution to guard against possible danger. There are many Secessionists in Napa County, though not presur able enough to encourage the most daring to take up arms against the authorities. With ordinary vigilance in guarding the forte, armory, and the public property, no one apprehends danger from the Se

The Saginaw remains at Mare Island.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Retreat of the Bebeis Pursued by Col. Carand other Points-The appearance of the Robel Cavalry-The Invasion only n Foraging Expedition-Gen. Burnsid Orders an Advance-Concentration of Rebels at Tullahoma-Punishment of New-York and New-Jersey Regiments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHRIMMAN, O., March 29, 1863.

All reports received from Kentucky up to this time represent the Rebels in retreat with Brig.-Gen.

Carter of East Tennessee commanding our forces following closely on their rear.

The Rebel force near Danville, so far as has

hear ascertained, consists of but about 4,000 Kenter ascertained, consists of but about 4,000 Kenwhole commanded by Gen. Begram of Tennessee.

Beside these, Cluke, an independent rover, at the
head of 900 or 1,000 men, is at Mr. Sterling, awaithead of 900 or 1,000 men, is at Mr. Sterling, awaithead of 900 or 1,000 men, is at Mr. Sterling, awaiting the advent of Humphrey Marshall, with 1,200 men and six 12-pounder guns, through Carter and Fleming Counties. The infantry portion of the ex-pedition, said to be under Breckinridge, is reported at Somerset. The appearance of the Rebel cavalry they were entering the town-as being wretched in the extreme. The men were batless, shoeless, and Thus far, they have advanced no further than the unction of Dicks River with the Kentucky on the Danville and Lexington pike. So-far as can be the whole affair looks like a promiscuous search for food, clothing, and forage, which the opportune arrival of the 1st Division of the 9th Army Corps disturbed very materially.

Yesterday morning, Gen. Burnside issued orders to Gen. Gilmore, commanding at Lexington, and Gen. Boyle, commanding the Louisville district, for an advance—the former to move on Danville with his whole force, leaving only enough to look out for Cluke, and Gen. Boyle to mass his forces in the vicinity of Lebanon and Bardstown and move on the Rebels' rear. The result of this movement you will have learned by telegraph by the time this is published. John Morgan is said to be moving toward Russeliville, Logan County, having in view the interruption of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Parson Brownlow, in conversation to-day, said he had information from East Tennesseeans, who had just arrived at Gen. Rosecrans's headq eft, that the Rebels have concentrated all the infantry formerly in East Tennessee at and near Tullanoma, while the cavalry made a diversion into Kentucky, hoping to draw a force from Rosecrans to protect that State. Re-enforcements are arriving from Virginia at Tullahoma daily.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order depriving the 27th New-Jersey and 46th New-York Regiments of all furloughs and other privileges for six months, for irregular and diagraceful conduct in this city on Fri-

day last. Cause—whisky.

Brig.-Gen. Wilcox is at the Burnet House, and Gens. Sturges and Parke are expected in a

Advancing on Murfreesbore.
Ciscissari, Tuesday, March 31, 1863.
The Rebels are retreating from Kentucky rapidly.
Pegram, at last accounts, was south of Stanford, hotly pursued, and is reported to have been con pelled to abandon his cattle and train.

The Commercial's Murfreesboro dispatches say Polk's Corps, consisting of Cheatham's, Wither's, and McCowan's Divisions, have advanced within nineteen miles of Murfreesboro. Scouts affirm that the Rebels must attack or fall back, on account of

The War in the South-West.

Louisville, Tuesday, March 31, 1863. Maj. Clarence Prentice, with two subordinate this morning

They were arrested this afternoon, and sent

Camp Chase this evening.

The Union forces are closely pressing. They captured 140 Rebels near Stanford, and recaptured 2,000 head of cattle which the Rebels were taking from Kentucky.

But the point to be assailed is for the present known only to the General commanding.

SUFFERING IN SAVANAH.—The tone of the Savannah press indicates a good deal of suffering among all classes in that city on account of the searcity of provisions. In: The Republican of last Wednesday a writer complains that the only nourishment provided for the sick and wounded in the hospitals consists of bacon and corn bread. The leading article is upon the subject of high prices and extortionage profits, and expresses the fear that civil commotion cannot be avoided, nor "our revolution fought out to a successful issue," unless some remedy be speedily devised.

The article condemns the seizures of private property by the Confederate Government as unwarranted and unnecessary, and characterizes them as "nothing more or less than high-handed and illegal outrages." The Government robbers are infesting every highway, impressing bacon, corn, and rice. For bacon it allows 35 cents a pound, while the ruling price is 90 cents.

BEAUREGARD DEMANDS THE MERCEDITA AND KATSTONE STATE.—A dispatch in The Savannah Recomments as the contract of the contract of the states that the steamer Stone, under a

BEAUREGARD DEMANDS THE PARKERSTA AND
KRYSTONE STATE.—A dispatch in The Savannah
Republican states that the steamer Stone, under a
flag of truce, went out to the blockading fleet on
Monday morning last. She took to the flag officer
a communication relative to the delivery to the
Rebels of the steamers Keystone State and Mercedita, which, it is elsimed, were captured by the
Chicora and Palmetto State on the 31st of January

The case of the Mercedita, the officers and men of which surroused and were afterward paroled, is somewhat peculiar. In many points it has no precedent. We learn that it has been submitted to Admiral Shubrick of the Navy and Gen. Totten of the Army for decision.

The National Finances.

PRILADRIPHIA, Tuesday, Marsh 31, 1962.

Increasing subscriptions from the West and local agricultural districts and from how localities are and successful to the 1,200 local, and \$1,000,000 te-days.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

ONE OF THEM ONLY SUCCEEDS.

THE OTHER ONE IS SUNK.

New Powerful Batteries Developed.

Return of Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

REBEL REPORTS OF OPERATIONS.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON FORT PEMBERTON.

A Cairo special says: Last Wednesday evening the rams Lancaster an Switzerland undertook to rem the batteries at Vicks ourg. As soon as they came within range, the Rebels opened a tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck thirty times. Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately, turning a complete summerset as she went down. All the crew, except two, escaped. The Switzerland was disabled by a 64-pound ball penetrating the steams drum. She floated down, the batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly, until finally the Albae trees can alongside and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal. The loss of life on her is not ascere

On the way up, the Hartford and Albatross encountered a battery at Grand Gulf more formidable than those at Port Hudson. The Hartford was struck fourteen times, and had three men killed. Both vessels returned the fire vigorously, and both

were more or less injured. It is stated that the expedition under Gen. Shere man to the rear of Haine's Bluff, by way of Steele's Bayou and Sunflower, had returned to Young's

There is nothing definite from the Yazeo Pa Expedition under Rose and Quimby.

A train between Memphis and Grand Junction was captured by guerrillas Saturday. Forty persons were taken prisoners and paroled. A Union force has started from Moscow in pursuit.

Hebel Reports of Operations.

FORTERS MORROW, Va., Tuesday, March 31, 1863.

Yesterday's Richmond Dispatch has the follow

On the morning of the 25th four Union beats were advancing toward our upper batteries at Vickse burg. A vigorous fire was opened apon them. Two were driven back and two passed under a raking fire. One received a shot from which she sunk. Part of her crew escaped to the opposite shore. The Benton was disabled and the Albatrosa towed her

" The enemy has appeared again in front of For Pemberton. Monday afternoon firing was I

The result is unknown." "The report of the capture of Gen. Carter's Brig

ade by Humphrey Marshal is not confirmed."

"Gen. Morgan had a fight on the Milton, driving the enemy two miles, when they were re-enfor Gen. Morgan says his loss of officers was beavy. "CHATTANOOGA, March 27 .- Gen. Forrest

tured, yesterday, at Brentwood, nine miles in the rear of Franklin, 800 prisoners. He destroyed a house containing Commissary stores, burnt the railroad bridge, tore up the track, and captured seventeen loaded wagons."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ALBANY, March 31, 1863.

The bill amending the code of procedure was de-ated and amended.

bated and amended.

A message was received from Gov. Seymour, accompanied by a letter from the Controller, requesting him to urge the Legislature to take immediate action in favor of paying interest on the Mr. MURPHY called up the resolution, amend on motion of Mr. Folger, to pay only foreign er

on motion tore in coin.

Mr. PRUYN moved to amend to pay all creditors in coin. Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Mostra Balley, Bradley, Connelly, Cornell, Ganger County Priven Ramey, Smith, Woodraff.

YEAS—Mesara Bailey, Bradley, Connelly, Cornell, Gansen, Low, Murphy, Pruyn, Ramsey, Smith, Wedruff,
NAYS—Mesara, Angell, Bell, H. A. Clark, W. Clark,
Felger, Hardin, Hutchinson, Montgomery, Moarce, Roberts
son, Sanford, Foley, Truman, Young.
The recolution limiting the payment of coin to foseign ereditors who were such March I, was adopted
by a vote of 22 to 3:
NAYS—Mesara H. A. Clark, Tobey, and Truman.
Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

captured 2,000 head of cattle which the Rebels were taking from Kentucky.

THEREE DAYS LATER FROM PORT
BOYAL.

The Grand Attack About to be Made.
The United States steam-transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 6j o'clock a. m. on Saturday, March 28, arrived on Tuesday morning, consigned to Major Stewart Vanvilet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
Sunday, March 29, at 1½ p. m., Cape Hatteras bearing N. 20 miles. Exchanged signals with steamer Fulton with a ship in tow bound South.
The Arago made the passage in three days.
Slob brings 65 first and 140 second-class passengers, Government stores, and the usual mails.
We learn from our correspondent that the grand attack is about to be made without further delay. But the point to be assailed is for the present known only to the General commanding.
From The New South, March 28.
SUFFERING IN SAYANAM.—The tone of the Savanuah press indicates a good deal of suffering among all cla-sees in that city on account of the scarcity of provisions. In: The Republican of last Wednesday a writer complains that the only nourishment provided for the sick and wounded in the hospitals consists of bacon and corn bread. The leading article is upon the subject of high prices and extortionate profits, and expresses the fear that civil commotion. Mr. DEAN offered the following resolution: Reselved. The atticle condemns the seizures of private propits, and expresses the fear that civil commotion. The successful issue, "unless some remedy be speed-ily devised.
The atticle condemns the seizures of private propits, and expresses the fear that civil commotion. The successful issue," unless some remedy be speed-ily devised.
The atticle condemns the seizures of private propits and excession for the successful issue," unless some remedy be speed-ily devised.

ANJOURNELL—Incorporating the Father Matchess of indigent families of volunteers.

By Mr. LOUTREL—Incorporating the Father Matchess of indigent families of volunteers.

By Mr. LOUTREL—Incorpo

Adopted unanimously. Adjourned. Opening of Navigation at New-Brunswick, Bosrow. Tuesday, March 33, 1833.

A dispatch from St. John, N. B., says that Windsor River is open, and the steamer Emperor will connect at St. John on her next trip with the international line.

Hon. David Pingree, a wealthy and well-known citizen, died at his residence in Salem to-day.

DUNKING, N. Y., Toeslay, March 31, 1663
The propeller Dabuque, with a full eargo fre
Detroit for the Eric Railroad arrived here this moring, being the first boat down the lake this season.